Dateline November 1, 1960

As the race for the presidency moves into the home stretch, there are indications that Sen. John F. Kennedy may be pulling ahead of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Except for the midwest, public opinion polls, for what they may be worth, show Senator Kennedy moving ahead of Vice President Nixon slowly but surely. There is yet no indication of a landslide in the popular vote, but Kennedy is now reported to be leading in states with more than 300 electoral votes. Nixon leads in states with something over 100. A total of 269 are needed to win.

Though Kennedy's lead has the earmarks of a solid trend, it is considered far from insurmountable. Nixon is known to feel that the last days preceding the election are the really crucial ones in the campaign. Dramatic campaigning during this period will undoubtedly be a part of his campaign strategy and, polls aside, could very well change the complexion of the actual voting come Nov. 8.

Though it appeared in early October that the so-called "religious issue" in the campaign has cooled off considerably, there are now signs that it has warmed up again.

James Wine, special assistant to Senator Kennedy for Community Relations (in effect, to deal with the religious issue) reports that in the last few days a flood of new literature of all kinds dealing with the religious issue has been discovered in many parts of the country.

On the other side of the issue are organized drives to exploit Kennedy's Catholic faith in his favor. At least two pamphlets which have received wide distribution have taken the line that a vote against Kennedy is a vote for bigotry.

Bruce L. Felknow, executive direc-

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Dateline

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tor of the Fair Campaign Practices committee has charged that the National Association of Evangelicals is trying to turn Reformation Sunday, October 30, "into a gigantic anti-Kennedy rally."

The executive secretary of the NAE has responded to the charge by saying that it is absolutely false to imply that his group's observance of Reformation Sunday will be a personal attack on Senator Kennedy or an anti-Kennedy rally.

"Our concern," says Dr. George L. Ford, "is not with the individual Catholic but with the hierarchial system of the Roman Catholic church and its stated official opposition to the separation of church and state." The association claims 10 million Evangelical Protestant members. None of the larger Protestant denominations belongs to it. Most of these are affiliated with the National Council of Churches.

Dr. Ford's statement added:

"The events in Puerto Rico of the last two days show application of this (the state-church separation question) to American citizens. The archbishop ordered all Catholics in Puerto Rico not to vote for the Popular Democratic party.

"We feel that the solution to this problem would be found in the suggestion of Bishop Lord of the Methodist Church who a few days ago called for the Americanization of the Catholic Church in this country and the official acceptance of the American principle of church-state separation."

The Supreme Court has denied an appeal by Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Ore.) for review of a U.S. Court of Appeals decision upholding the State Department's denial to Porter of a passport for travel in Communist China. Porter had contended that the department's refusal to grant him a passport in July 1959 interfered with his rights as a Congressman to travel anywhere except in time of emergency.

Senate Disarmament Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) has stated that unless an international agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests is reached by June 1961 the United States should definitely resume testing, "at least for purposes of research, and, if necessary, for weapons development also."

Humphrey, who has been a principal advocate of a nuclear test ban, said he was proposing the 1961 deadline to give the new Administration ample time to reach agreement "if the Soviets decide to expedite the negotiations," but added that the United States "cannot indefinitely accept a situation whereby its tests have stopped and there is no agreement and no control system to verify that the Soviet Union has also stopped its tests." Negotiations at Geneva have been in progress since October 1958.

U. S. Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller has suggested that textile manufacturers make a concerted effort to seek tariff relief against foreign imports that have threatened their industry. In the same speech to the annual meeting of the Northern Textile association, Mueller also pledged his own efforts toward the removal of tariff barriers in other countries so that U.S. textile exports might be increased.

The United States has taken a new and stiffer tack in its relations with Castro's Cuba. All exports to Cuba from the United States, with the exception of medical supplies, unsubsidized foodstuffs and certain other exemptions have been embargoed.

In addition, United States Ambassador to Cuba, Phillip W. Bonsal, has been recalled to Washington for "extended consultations." He is not expected to return to Cuba during the remainder of the Eisenhower Administration.

Although the State Department has declared that there is no connection between Bonsal's recall and the trade embargo, it is generally believed that both actions are part of a policy shift toward Cuba that has strong connections to the campaign of Vice President Nixon in the presidential election.

Khrushchev at the UN

I am writing from our Methodist UN office in New York. It is Friday, Oct. 14. Yesterday I heard the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union give his closing address in the General Assembly. Last night about 10 p.m. I stood on a corner on Third Avenue and saw a hundred policemen on motorcycles and in cars escort Soviet representatives to their waiting plane at International airport.

Today things are more regular around the UN. I can walk across Fifth Avenue without showing a special ticket to an officer. I can even walk into the Assembly building and buy some materials at the bookstore. Where yesterday there were several hundred policemen along First Avenue, now there are only a dozen.

Why did Khrushchev come?

Khrushchev came to seize leadership for the communist cause at the UN. The communist bloc is not large, only nine nations, but Russia is its leader. If the People's Republic of China is represented next year, there may be competition for leadership of the communist nations.

He came to indicate to the 16 new African members that he is their friend and they can depend upon communist nations to stand staunchly against colonial oppressors.

He came to press charges against the United States concerning flights by its planes over Russian territory and waters. Since the Security Council did not condemn the action, he came to debate the issue in the plenary session of the Assembly.

He came to advance the cause of disarmament, which he considers to be the chief issue before the nations of the world.

Negative aspects of his presence

Khrushchev was discourteous and boisterous on occasion in the debate in the Assembly. As the press reported with much emphasis, he interrupted the address of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He sometimes pounded his desk to indicate opposition to what was being said, as German university students scrape their shoes on the floor to disapprove a professor's remarks.

When the representative of the Philippines argued that the Assembly should be mindful of the lack of freedom in Eastern Europe as well as colonial areas of Africa, Khrushchev showed his indignation by taking off his shoe and shaking it at the speaker. (Later he applauded Mr. Sumulong's rebuttal of his speech and laughed good-naturedly with him.)

He lost the opportunity to curb the cold war by making broad and sweeping generalizations concerning nations which have had colonies. He might have recognized that Britain has made great progress in her colonial policies in the last 15 years. He seemed to speak from 1860 rather than 1960.

He assigned the wrong motivation to the Secretary General for his leadership in establishing order in the Congo. He seemed to assume that, since Hammarskjold was from a western nation and agreed with the position of western nations concerning the Congo, he was a lackey of the capitalists. The Secretary General is a man of independent judgment.

On too many occasions he identified all the evils of the world with capitalism and the good things of the world with communism. One was reminded of similar but opposite identifications in the United States.

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Positive aspects of his presence

Khrushchev came to the UN and stayed a month, being absent from his country for about 35 days. His leadership of his delegation provided an incentive for many other heads of government to come—Nehru, Nkrumah, Nasser, Macmillan, the King of Jordan, President Eisenhower, and others. Never before has an Assembly had so much attention.

Khrushchev said, "You are accustomed to listen to words which lull you. I do not wish to pat your heads when the world is on the verge of catastrophe. You want to listen to pleasant words. Well, if these words that I am speaking are unpleasant to you, that means I have achieved my purpose."

He revealed the strength of Russian indignation concerning overflights by American planes and the insecurity which he and his nation feel. To this the United States has paid too little attention. After an impassioned extempore address on overflights, he added:

"When I was on the Baltika steaming toward New York, American aircraft flew over the ship. During the last two days before I got to New York, I noted that a submarine was following us. Do you want to sink the ship on which I am steaming? All right, I shall go to the bottom, but I shall drag you to the bottom, too, and it is time you knew it."

Khrushchev expressed the judgment that the UN is a western-dominated organization in which communist countries are given scant consideration and are constantly outvoted. For the first time speakers raised the question of moving the headquarters from New York. President Sukarno of Indonesia suggested that in Asia or Africa, a place could be found where delegates could move easily and freely without a cold war atmosphere.

During the time Khrushchev was at the Assembly, only one of his motions, the discussion of the colonial question in plenary session was adopted. His group was defeated in its attempt to have a Czech elected President of the Assembly, to have the question of the representation of the People's Republic of China placed on the agenda, to keep off the agenda a discussion of Tibet and Hungary, to have overflights discussed, and to have disarmament debated on the assembly floor.

These are some of the reasons why on Oct. 13, he referred to the UN as an extension of the Department of State of the United States.

On the same day, he referred to Hammarskjold as one who represented "the interests of a certain group of states." The Secretary-General made a brief reply and then hastened down the aisle to shake the hand of Khrushchev before his departure.

Such a spirit becomes the Head of the Secretariat—and the rest of us. If the UN cannot diminish the fires of the cold war and curb the arms race, all of its fine economic and social programs will go up in smoke.

—C. S.

Tentative issues before 15th General Assembly

The fifteenth General Assembly of the United Nations will undoubtedly go down in history, for never before has the international organization played host to such an array of notable heads of state and never before have such violent repercussions occurred in such a meeting. However, by now, most of the dignitaries have returned from whence they came, and for another year, at least, the saber-rattling and the wooing of the eager new members is at an end.

Now that the dust of battle has cleared somewhat, the delegates have rolled up their sleeves and have started to deal with some of the major problems to be brought before the 99 member assemblage. The voice of the neutralist bloc has added depth this year, due to the addition of a sizable number of African nations.

Political questions

In the realm of political questions, the Assembly at the beginning of its session voted to shelve the representation of China issue and by a 70-0 vote, encouraged Dag Hammarskjold to "continue to take vigorous action in pacifying the Congo." It is likely, at the time of this writing, (Oct. 21), that the questions of Hungary, Tibet, Algeria and the South Tyrol will receive consideration.

In spite of tensions over disarmament, the following areas are still scheduled for Assembly debate; disarmament, cessation of nuclear testing, dissemination of nuclear weapons, atomic radiation, peaceful uses of outer space and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Several points pertaining to this area should be noted:

1) There were no above-ground tests conducted during 1959 and

2) Only two small tests have been conducted this year by France.

The emergence of a new nuclear power has caused great speculation as to whether other nations may soon be joining this "nuclear family."

Nuclear family grows

The recent publication "Issues Before the Fifteenth General Assembly," published by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, states, "according to one observer, 11 other states, including the People's Republic of China, have the technical capacity to undertake a nuclear-weapons program in the near future; eight others are limited primarily by a shortage of scientific manpower, but have the necessary technical skills; six or more are probably economically capable, but lack industrial resources and scientific manpower. The 11 states are Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, India, Italy, Japan, People's Republic of China, Sweden and Switzerland."

The UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will be presenting its interim report. This committee has stressed in the past year, the following areas dealing with the radiation problem: physical characteristics of fallout, the effect of radiation exposure on health, and the effects and characteristics of Carbon 14.

Another committee slated to report is the International Atomic Energy Agency which has been studying radiation hazards and developing a series of safety regulations dealing with the use of radio isotopes, transport of radioactive substances, operation of reactors, and the containment and disposal of nuclear wastes by land and sea.

Other topics

A major question now looming on the horizon concerns the fate of the Trusteeship Council. Under the UN Charter, there is no provision for the liquidation of such an organization once it has ceased to be useful. Italy and France will no longer be administrators in the near future. By 1961 or 1962, the same will be true of Belgium, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, leaving the United States and Australia with four permanent non-administering members on the Council. Since Charter amendment would probably be necessary to solve this problem, the Assembly may postpone decision. The territories of Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium's only trust territory), Western Samoa and South West Africa will no doubt be discussed.

Other topics of no less importance which may be debated are world economic conditions, trade cooperation, financing economic development, aid to new countries, the Special Fund, technical assistance, and program review and appraisal. Also human rights, freedom of information, the right of asylum, race relations in South Africa, refugees and rehabilitation, World Refugee Year, Palestine refugees, the International Law Commission, the UN Juridical Yearbook, administration and budget, and the United Nations Forces.

What the Assembly will ultimately decide on these crucial issues has yet to be determined; it may be that we as a generation are not yet destined to witness their solution. In the words of the Secretary-General of the UN, "We are still in the transition between institutional systems of international co-existence and constitutional systems of international cooperation."

(The issues discussed in this article have been outlined in a new publication from Carnegie Endowment for International Peace entitled "Issues Before the Fifteenth General Assembly." This booklet may be purchased for $.50 from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.)

Problems of and aid to the aging

During the closing days of the 86th Congress, a bill to aid the health needs of the aged was passed. It was passed ostensibly to take care of the bulk of the health care needs of that large population in our society. A closer look at the needs of that group and the provisions of the bill indicate a great gap, however.

Why is this so? There are today 15.4 million people in the United States over 65 years of age. By 1975, there will be 20 million. This group of people that has suddenly loomed so large has not been prepared for by society as far as housing, health and attitudes are concerned.

For one reason, it was not expected that people would live as long as they do today. Fifty years ago, the proportion of people over 65 was much smaller. Interestingly enough, the life expectancy of those who are 65 today is about 13 years; for women, it is 15½ years. Christian concern for persons demands that we examine carefully our responsibility to the health needs of the aged.

Health care prominent

Before we have adequately taken care of the needs of the aged, many issues will have to be considered including health, housing, retirement, leisure time activities and attitudes toward the aging. But the one that

has become politically significant has been health care.

The present Administration has passed a bill providing matching funds to states to take care of public assistance persons who need health care. In addition, it will help those who are considered "medically indigent." The definition of this term will have to be determined by each state. Since every state was already providing some form of aid to public assistance persons, this simply added to these services.

This program was good, but it is evident, this is simply a stop gap program. We are going to have to go much further than this in an effort to take care of health needs. This is a problem involving practically all persons over 65 and not just a small portion of these that make up the group receiving public assistance or considered "medically indigent."

Low incomes

In 1958, three-fifths of all people age 65 and over had less than $1,000 in money income. Another one-fifth received $1,000 to $2,000. Only one-fifth had more than $2,000.

Although income is low, persons 65 and over are hospitalized about two to two and one-half times more than persons under 65. At the same time, it is observed that medical care costs have risen twice as fast as

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the consumer price index in the last dozen years.

Only 34 per cent of the aged have hospital insurance. Reasons for this include the fact that companies drop their policies when the person reaches the aged period, the costs were prohibitive for the aged, they could not qualify or maintenance expenses prevented their paying for costly health insurance. At the time the aged need it most, health insurance is least available.

Social security help

At the present time, six of every 10 aged persons receive social security help. Those who retired after March, 1959 receive $82. The average for all is $72, however. The average for all widows is $56. In addition, one of every six aged persons receives old age assistance. The average paid by the states is $64.

The situation regarding the health care needs of the aged has reached such proportions, it is evident that present public assistance plans and voluntary health insurance programs cannot adequately meet the needs.

Although public assistance benefits have been increasing and voluntary health plans have shown great vigor, it is impossible to imagine that this type of procedure can in the foreseeable future meet the major portion of the health needs of the aged.

The most feasible plan on the horizon seems to be to set up a plan through the Social Security program. The following reasons for this have been drafted by the American Public Welfare association.

1) Contributions are collected from nearly all persons who work for a living. This will reduce the cost per person since a large base is involved.

2) Contributions are payable only while the person is working. When he retires, he stops paying.

3) Contributions are levied in some measure with ability to pay.

4) Contributions are not related to the number of dependents.

5) The employer pays one-half of the cost. This is true in many voluntary plans, but it is spotty.

6) Benefits are not cancellable.

7) Costs of administering the plan would be less than the administrative costs of private programs. Contributions would be collected as a part of the regular Social Security machinery.

Benefits vary

Bills introduced in the 86th session of Congress calling for health care of the aged through Social Security varied somewhat as far as benefits are concerned. The McNamara bill would have provided a maximum 90 days hospital care, 180 days nursing care and 240 home visits a year. Most drugs but no surgeons' fees would be provided.

The Forand bill called for 60 days hospitalization, 120 days nursing home care, no home health services but would take care of surgeons' fees. The expected annual cost for either program would be $1.1 billion. Details of projected Social Security programs vary but whatever program is adopted should be in the direction of maximum coverage.

Can we afford such a health care program? Yes, if the projections of our gross national product are accurate. The Committee on Economic Development, the Rockefeller Brothers fund, National Planning association and others indicate that our gross national product in 10 years should be closer to $750 billion. This means a 50 per cent increase from nearly $500 billion. During that period, the aged population will increase only 20 per cent. Thus, the aged should be able to count on a much larger share of the gross national product at their disposal in the future than is now available. This can apply to all facets of their life, but particularly to their health needs.—J.R.R.

Observations on 86th Congress

by Dr. Fred S. Buschmeyer, General Director, Washington Office, National Council of the Churches of Christ, from Oct. 15 Memo.

It has been said that an upright man is one upon whom the pressures of life are so evenly distributed from all sides that he is held upright. And, one might add, motionless. In this sense it might be said that the Eighty-sixth Congress which adjourned sine die at 11:51 p.m., Sept. 1, 1960, was a very upright congress.

It cannot be said, however, that the 86th Congress was motionless. It went through a great many motions, though the official resume shows less activity, numerically speaking, than in the Eighty-fifth: Five hundred fewer bills introduced, more than 1,000 less reports filed, and 136 fewer bills enacted into law.

From the standpoint of sensitive moral and spiritual response, the record is equally drab. The pressure of "military necessity" can be seen clearly in the renewal of the military draft provisions without any consideration being given to certain features in the system which have been seriously questioned by both civilian and military considerations. The same may be said, it is feared, of aid to Latin America. In a world which includes a Khrushchev and a Castro, this is understandable perhaps but not enheartening.

Small gains

That there were some gains, it is true, but they were not large gains—amendment of Senate Rule 22 which supports the filibuster; the 1960 civil rights amendments; the "victory" for those opposing extension of P.L. 78 (Mexican labor program) as now constituted; extension of the Agricultural Surplus Disposal Program (P.L. 480); medical care for the aged, and abbreviated housing provisions adopted at the last minute.

From the standpoint of action on the issues labeled significant by leaders of church agencies the record is

even worse. Important legislation dealing with aid to education, minimum wage, housing, the World Court, disarmament, the farm problem, depressed areas, food for peace, immigration, simply died on the vine.

This meager achievement seems the more amazing in the face of the fact that one political party held virtually a two-thirds majority in both House and Senate. The unhappy open secret is that social-economic coalitions of members from both parties working together and using the power of certain committees of Congress in an arbitrary manner made this kind of result possible and, under present rules, can make it so again. The rump session in August foundered on these very factors, and these same factors in the next Congress promise anything but smooth sailing for the successful Presidential candidate, be he Republican or Democrat.

It is said that the 86th Congress handed President Eisenhower his lowest "batting average" of recommended legislation passed since 1953. What about the American people?

Perhaps the following observation is relevant: "There is no political alchemy known to man which gives us the right to expect golden conduct to issue in the Congress out of the leaden thinking and acting of the people."

National Emphasis on Christian Responsibility for Freedom

The Methodist Church is cooperating with all denominations that are part of the National Council of Churches in sponsoring a national program on Christian Responsibility for Freedom.

Methodists have assumed immediate and primary direction in 14 states and people from conference Boards of Christian Social Concerns and the Women's Division represent our church and coordinate the work in these states. In the 36 other states one of our workers from the Annual Conferences will be a member of the State Interdenominational committee.

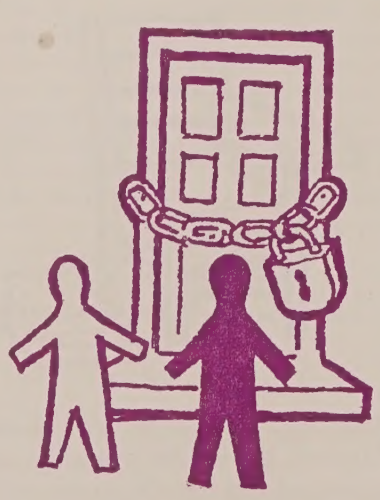
The study is designed to give the local church an opportunity to examine thoroughly the basis for Christian meaning and expression of freedom. There are two basic pieces of material for the emphasis. One is a pamphlet entitled "Christian Responsibility for Freedom" which answers such questions as "What Can the Lay Member Do?" "What Can the Congregation Do?" "What Can the Pastor Do?" "What are the Objectives of the Emphasis?" "How Can the Churches Discover their Responsibility?" and "How Can the Freedom Emphasis be Conducted?"

There is a list of books, visual aids and other leadership resources which will be of very great help to the studies. The other primary piece of material is a booklet, available through the Service Department of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C., which has seven freedom cases that are an excellent basis for discussion.

Specific study

The point of the study is to get hundreds and thousands of Protestant and Orthodox people across the United States engaged in specific concrete study on this most important topic for the nation and the world.

It comes at a most opportune time, a national election, and just as people



all over the world are seeking answers to these same fundamental questions. Here is the opportunity to get equipped for good Christian witness. In addition to the materials for the emphasis, the Board of Christian Social Concerns offers specific help through denomination resources, in printed and visual material and personnel.

The accumulation of religious support (for those who are involved in the sit-in movement) both on individual and a denominational basis is mounting.

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice has taken such a position and here is a special report from the Chicago *Sun-Times* regarding the matter:

Catholic Group Endorses Sit-Ins

The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice endorsed Sunday the student lunch counter sit-in demonstrations "and other forms of peaceful protest" against segregation as a "morally legitimate" form of integrationist action by Roman Catholics.

The organization, ending a four-day founding meeting on St. Louis University campus, thus threw its weight on the side of what until now has been a largely nonsectarian desegregation technique which has been widely used in the South by Protestant divinity students and clergy. Catholics have participated in sit-ins on a most unorganized, individual basis.

Praise sit-in courage

In lengthy resolutions the conference, representing 45 independent Catholic interracial councils, praised

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the courage of sit-in demonstrators.

It also recommended the "complete removal of segregation in all public and semi-public facilities" and urged its member councils to work with community organizations to remove voting restrictions on Negroes.

It asked local Catholic parishes to seek to erase racial barriers first within Catholic laymen organizations and then in civic projects. It called upon parishes "to end the all-white suburb by inviting Negroes and other minority peoples to share in residence." Special "Interracial Sundays" should be established, it suggested.

Urges school integration

In housing, the conference said, Catholic interracial councils should examine "local policies of the segregated real estate industry, mortgage lending institutions and insurance agencies" with the aim of changing discriminatory practices. Councils should also "initiate programs to encourage nonwhite families to seek homes in any neighborhood."

The conference said it could find "no reason" for Catholic school authorities to shy away from starting "immediately" to educate Catholic communities with programs which would lead "as quickly as possible total integration of our parochial schools."

The conference selected these officers: President, Dr. John J. O'Connor, Washington; Vice presidents, R. Sargent Shriver Jr., Chicago, and John P. Nelson Jr., New Orleans; Secretary, Dorothy Mattingly, St. Louis; Treasurer, Charles W. Wexler, Detroit."

Ohio Farm Bureau

One piece of information received on the public school question comes from the Advisory Council of the Ohio Farm Bureau.

How can we have a greater voice?

Local control of our schools is one of the most precious traditions of the United States. As Americans we have more to say about what happens in our schools than do citizens of most other nations.

The support of public education still comes largely from taxes which are voted and collected locally. Our local school boards make most of the decisions on how this money shall be used in the education of our children.

Yet to some of us, it seems that now we have less to say about what happens in our schools than in the past. We remember the days of the one-room country school when many of us knew the teacher and helped her open the school house in the fall and close it in the spring.

Many of us now live in reorganized school districts with larger schools taking the place of the smaller community units. Our children may go to school in buses. It is no longer so easy for us to know their teachers or the school principal. We may not be as well acquainted with the school board members as we should be.

It is easy for us to be critical of our schools. We sometimes say that they cost too much and that we do not agree with the methods they are using. Young people today are different than we were in our generation and if we do not like the way they act we often

blame their conduct on our schools. However, if we take a positive approach we can have a greater voice in our schools than we now have. We will find that most teachers, school administrators and school boards are anxious to work with us for a better educational program for our children.

Ways to have a greater voice

1) We can work better with our school teachers.

With school opening it would be a good time to make plans to know our teachers better. Often more than one teacher will be working with our children and we need to be well acquainted with all of them. Even though fall is a busy time for teachers they will welcome the opportunity to know the parents of their pupils. We may want to drop in to the school for a visit or invite teachers to our homes. Teachers can frequently suggest ways we can help if we will ask them.

How important do we feel that it is for us to get better acquainted with our school teachers?

2) We can visit our schools more often. The week of Nov. 6-12 has been set aside as American Education Week and its theme this year is "Strengthen Schools for the 60's." Last year more than 30 million adults visited their schools during this Week. Our children and school people will make a special effort to welcome us at this time.

We will find that we are welcome in our schools at all times. However, we should make some advance plans by calling the school principal or teacher to see that they have the time to talk with us.

What can we expect to accomplish by visiting our schools?

3) We can help our schools through a parent-teacher organization. Most schools have a parent-teacher organization that is anxious to have in its membership all parents and supporters of good education. Meetings are usually held each month in the school and if we attend we will have an opportunity to become better acquainted with the school program and help find ways to improve our schools. We can also help by serving on committees and holding offices when elected.

How can our parent-teacher organization help us to have a greater voice in our school problems?

4) We can help our school boards. When school districts were smaller, most of us knew the school

board members and some of us have served on boards. As districts have increased in size, it has become more difficult for us to keep in close touch with the activities of our school boards.

Some of us fail to vote in school elections and the job sometimes goes to a person who does not represent our best interests. We may need to do more to secure good candidates for our school board.

School board meetings are open to the public and we would be welcomed. A school board member would probably appreciate an invitation from us to attend a meeting of our advisory council so that he could talk with us more about local school problems. School Boards might welcome the help of citizens committees.

What more could we do to help our School Boards solve some of our school problems?

5) We can provide the financial support needed for our schools. As our population grows in the next few years we will need more and better schools for our children. All of this will cost money and we may have to look for new sources of revenue for our schools. In the past most of the funds have come from real and personal property taxes and many of us believe that taxes are already too high.

More funds are now coming from the State School Equalization Fund and these are collected from sales taxes and other sources. There are some Federal funds which are now used on a matching basis for vocational agriculture and home economics, and for several other purposes.

When we vote school funds from our own school district we retain a maximum of control over our schools. If we ask the state and the Federal government for help they will set up certain controls and standards which we will have to meet in our school district.

What more can we do to provide the needed money for our schools?

LETTERS

We solicit comments, criticisms and commendations for these columns. We will print, so far as is possible, portions of all those letters which are significant and signed.—R. B.

Dear Sir:

The Oct. 15th issue is at hand. You note on page three that with all these people "Methodism has created an organization for Christian social action unequaled in Protestantism." The failure of such an over-organized and timorous program of sallow "middle—class complexion" will be a failure unequaled in Christendom if it does not come off.

While I know that many persons on the board recognize that the Church in this area must both reflect the climate of our denomination and yet lead the denomination in concerns for social justice, I hope that we will be able to do the kind of forward-looking thing that has been seen in the Congregational denomination, the more effective side of Roman Catholicism, B'Nai B'Rith and the American Friends' Service Committee. In other words, I hope the ponderous nature of our denomination does not hold us back from a prophetic witness and solid action.

William E. Rhodes
Chaplain, University of Denver

From/to the editor

Sir:

You are slothful, lazy and so's your whole staff.

The listing of Christian Social Concerns Board members (Oct. 15 issue) omitted two names from the Executive Committee roster no less. Messrs. Douglas Jackson and James P. Brawley have every right to demand your resignation.

Also, and as if that weren't enough, you misspelled the name of Dr. Frank Prentzel—it appeared as Prentzal. Heavens!

Roger Burgess
Editor of *Concern*

Dear Sir:

Concern has already made a place for itself. In my judgment it is already superior to any other denominational publication in that field including the Information Service of the National Council and the Friends Information Service in Washington. Keep up the good work. The semi-monthly issues keep one right up to date.

Prof. John C. Lazenby
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Dear Sir:

Just a line to express my very sincere appreciation for the job you are doing with the new *Concern.*

George M. Curry
Associate Publisher
Methodist Publishing House

Dear Sir:

We do not know much about *Contact,* but have been very much concerned about *Concern.* We believe it has been a failure. The format has been unattractive, the articles have not been appealing to Methodist youth, and some of the writers seem to have little understanding of the message of Jesus.

Please try to make the new publication one which will stimulate devotion to Christ rather than one which will just play with ideas. Please try to make the new publication one which will deal honestly with issues rather than one which will just be a mouthpiece for liberalism.

B. C. Cosnahon, Chairman
Church Literature committee
Summit Methodist Church
Summit, Miss.

Bishop Lord suggests Catholic political assurance

by Washington Area, Methodist Information

Bishop John Wesley Lord, bishop of the Washington Area of The Methodist Church, told representatives of the press that many Protestants still are waiting for assurance from the Roman Catholic Church that it will stay out of affairs of state.

In a statement to Washington reporters meeting for the bishop's first press conference since assigned to the Washington Area, Bishop Lord said that "no reasonable Protestant is opposed to a Roman Catholic in public office because of spiritual or clearly religious beliefs." But this is not the issue in the current political campaign, he said.

"What we need to face is whether or not an American Catholic Church will state a clearly defined political policy consonant with democratic principles," he said, and explained that confusion about Catholic policies is the cause of much Protestant fear.

Statement not enough

Bishop Lord said that he was "completely satisfied" with Sen. John F. Kennedy's statement on church and state and described the senator as "utterly sincere," but pointed out that his statement was not enough. "His church must state it," he said.

"It will only be when the official position of the Roman Catholic Church recognizes without equivocation the basic rights of free individuals and when it permanently disavows political involvement in the affairs of state, that a Roman Catholic can stand for public office without embarrassment," he said.

Many Protestants were troubled, the bishop said, when following Sen. Kennedy's statement concerning his own views, the Roman Catholic press registered reservations in the matter.

Protestant apprehension

He said that many Protestants feel an inconsistency in Kennedy's statement on church-state separation and in the fact that he also says he is a faithful and devout Roman Catholic.

Bishop Lord suggested that official expressions from responsible American Catholic Church sources stating that a Catholic president would not be subjected to church pressures would help to ease Protestant apprehension. Such statements could come from bishops, professors and the Catholic press, he said.

"We want assurances from Rome or if not that from some American Catholic source that is strong enough to differ with Rome, that American Catholicism is agreed that the two churches may exist side by side in the state, each free in its own right," he said.

There are some liberal elements in the Catholic Church "who are as much concerned as I at this point," the bishop said. A close fellowship with some of these liberals has taught him that the Roman Catholic Church is "not so monolithic as some suppose," Bishop Lord said.

Infallible church

"Perhaps what I am asking for is an American Catholic Church, a church in harmony with the American democratic concepts of life and thought, a church that will strengthen every agency that seeks to encourage freedom of thought and freedom of faith," he said. "This will need to be a reformed Catholicism."

Reform requires the admission of error and failure, according to Bishop Lord, who pointed out that the Catholic Church says it is incapable of error in matters of faith and morals.

"It is this doctrine of the infallibility of the church that leads to grave abuse and causes many Protestants to ponder its solution," he said. "How can you change anything when you say you can't be wrong?"

Necessary elements

Bishop Lord also noted the "amazing growth of the Catholic Church in this country," and said that this numerical strength causes Protestant apprehension.

Asked by the reporters for his own choice of candidate, the bishop explained that he has not yet made up his mind. "There is still much to be seen and heard," he said.

Bishop Lord then noted certain elements necessary in a good presidential candidate today. Among these were dedicated intelligence, self-control, resolution, devotion, and self-sacrifice.

Missionary needs Non-violence literature

The Rev. John Heinrich is interested in literature on non-violent action for use among the people of Chikore Mission, Southern Rhodesia, which he serves.

In a recent letter to a friend in the United States, he wrote, "You will be interested to know that there is an increasing interest in non-violence among Christian African leaders. I have recently had requests for literature from influential men. I find that I don't have as much literature on the subject as I thought I had."

He would like to have such items as Gregg's *The Power of Non-Violence*, Houser's *Erasing the Color Line*, Muste's *Non-Violence in an Aggressive World* and Shridharani's *War Without Violence*.

Readers who have such materials and who would like to forward it to Rev. Heinrich at P.O. Craigmore, Chikore Mission, Southern Rhodesia, are invited to do so.

Guest editorial

by John Ellis Large

Mr. Large is rector of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City. The following message appeared over his signature in the weekly parish bulletin.

Although he was still his usual courtly self, it was immediately evident that the gentleman had fortified himself for the cocktail party by imbibing rather generously before leaving home. The gathering was not a large one; so it wasn't long before I found him standing before me in affable greeting.

After the amenities had been duly disposed of, he looked at me with eyes sadder than those of a beagle. "Don," he began, "the world is certainly in a parlous state." I quickly agreed that it certainly was.

Then he fixed me with a gaze as solemn as he could muster under the circumstances. "I've spent a lot of time thinking about it," he went on, "and I've come to an undeniable conclusion." Like the Ancient Mariner, he emphasized his point by firmly grasping the lapels of my jacket, "This is it. In the face of the world's current crisis, a Christian gentleman has only two choices. He can either confront the crisis *as* a Christian—or he can stay slightly tight all the time. . . . I have chosen the latter course."

At which juncture he retrieved his glass and walked softly away on careful feet. In response, I didn't know whether to laugh or to cry. For the moment, I did neither. Tears would have served no good end—but neither would laughter, since my companion had been dead serious over the conclusion at which he had arrived.

What really worried me about this man's point of view was that it could not be called a snap judgment. Being of a natively thoughtful turn of mind, he had undoubtedly come to his decision quite soberly. But then having done so, that constituted his last hour of complete sobriety.

Henceforth, and until further notice, he would meet his obligations to his God and to his brethren through the medium of a slightly alcoholic haze. And having thus softened the harsh edges of reality, he could at least go through the *motions* of stewardship—inadequately, to be sure, but certainly without pain. In short, he had made the monumental decision; and as long as the liquor held out, so would he.

Now this column is not intended as a tirade against alcohol. True, many men do hide from the facts of life behind a bottle of bourbon. But there are many others who are equally successful in this game of hide-and-seek by virtue of *using the corner drug store as their tavern, and the pharmacist as their bartender.* Still others—some of them faithful teetotalers—make themselves small behind a copy of *Alice in Wonderland,* stoutly rejecting any reality not in accord with the conclusions of the White Queen.

Oh, I almost forgot to add that, as my inebriated acquaintance was expounding his cowardly decision, a nearby radio was announcing (as a public service under the sponsorship of a Federal agency) that "Peace costs both money and sacrificial dedication of one's self." But I'm afraid that my companion's own impassioned voice was busily drowning out any message which his ears might otherwise have heard.

P. S. I left the party early. . . .

Human Relations Conference in Washington

Addresses by three nationally-known Protestant leaders will highlight a Methodist Human Relations conference in Washington, D. C., Oct. 31-Nov. 1.

About 500 Methodists from churches of the Baltimore Conference are expected to attend the conference. Through discussion, work groups and inspirational addresses, they will seek answers to some of the major problems facing the church and the nation today.

Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, will address the conference during the closing session. On the eve of the Presidential election, he will speak on "The Protestant Christian's Political Responsibility."

Dr. Dahlberg, a Baptist, is internationally known as a lecturer, author, traveler, minister and leader both in Baptist and ecumenical affairs. He has been a key figure in the growth of both the National and World Council of Churches.

Dr. Liston Pope, Dean of Yale University Divinity School will deliver the conference keynote address. Pastor, social ethics professor, administrator, lecturer and author, Dr. Pope is a Congregational clergyman who has also been active in the work of the National and World Councils of Churches.

Bishop John Wesley Lord, bishop of the Washington Area of The Methodist Church will speak at the conference banquet. A vice-president of the new Methodist General Board of Christian Social Concerns, Bishop Lord is well known throughout Methodism for his social action work.

Dr. Lowell B. Hazzard, professor of Old Testament at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C. will also address the conference. Dr. Hazzard, who is known for his leadership in Christian education work, will speak on "The Biblical Teachings and Human Relations."

(continued on page 12)

(continued from page 11)

Besides these platform speakers, Dr. Haskell M. Miller, professor of sociology and social ethics education at Wesley Siminary, will present three "discussion group challenges" during the conference.

In the discussion groups delegates will attempt to determine appropriate Christian action for dealing with current changes in the American city, economy, family, town and country, and with the racial crisis, moral confusion and problems of the national government.

Ministers, chairmen of local church commissions, church school superintendents, Woman's Society of Christian Service officers and other leaders in conference and local church work will attend the conference.

Ambassador Wadsworth gives reasons for U.S. position on China

On Oct. 8 the fifteenth General Assembly voted not to place on the agenda the issue of the representation of the People's Republic of China. There were 42 votes against the inscription of the issue, 34 in favor, and 22 abstentions.

In his statement on Sept. 27, Ambassador James J. Wadsworth said the following as reasons for the position of the United States:

"The United States believes that at the heart of the United Nations lies the spirit of tolerance and that every nation has a right under the Charter to establish its own state system or governmental system provided only that it lives up to the Charter.

"What we object to in the case of Communist China is not a so-called 'state system' but a record of outrageous behavior which consistently flouts the Charter and holds it in contempt. I will not dwell on the familiar aspects of that record: the aggression in Korea which was condemned by the Assembly and whose results continue to this day; the persistent use of violence and threats of war in attempts to conquer the Republic of China on Taiwan; the continuous undermining of many nations in Southeast Asia by subversion and guerrilla war. There are newer developments as well and I shall mention only three.

"First, the Chinese communists have not been content with their subjugation of Tibet, which only last year was debated and deplored by the General Assembly. By armed incursions and seizure of territory, they have been pushing southward from Tibet to extend their control over the land and the citizens of other nations. That may help to explain the fact that among the peoples of that part of the world, the cause of seating the representatives of Peiping in this organization has undergone what we characterize as a certain decline in enthusiasm.

"Second, in recent months Chinese communist authorities have been proclaiming the extraordinary doctrine that they do not fear a world wide war fought with hydrogen bombs because they say such a war would bring the world to communism. I would quote their exact words: 'On the debris of a dead imperialism'—and I suppose, Mr. President, that that is intended to refer to a great majority of the states represented here—'on the debris of a dead imperialism the victorious people would create with extreme rapidity a civilization thousands of times higher than the capitalistic system and a truly beautiful future for themselves.' That quotation, Mr. President, comes from the April 1960 issue of *Red Flag*, which is an official publication of the Chinese Communist Party which is the effective ruling authority in Communist China. I think that the cult of fanatical violence which it expresses is unique, even among the communist countries.

"Third and last, in the crucial matter of the Congo which means so much for the future of Africa and for the future of the United Nations, the government of Peiping has openly expressed its contempt for this organization. On Sept. 14 it issued an official statement which contains phrases like these: 'the acts of aggression and intervention in the Republic of the Congo carried out under the flag of the United Nations by imperialism headed by the United States', another quote, 'the United Nations forces under the control of the United States,' and still another quote, and most unfortunate, 'Mr. Hammarskjold always at the beck and call of United States imperialism.'

"Now, Mr. President, fantastic misstatements of that kind do not necessarily hurt the United States and may not necessarily hurt the United Nations or its eminent Secretary General. But they do expose clearly for the world to see the attitude of Communist China on the Congo question and, indeed, on the whole future of Africa. Here is Communist China, a land 8,000 miles away from the Congo, which has never had relations of any consequence with the Congo or with the neighboring area, which has seen fit to attack and villify the United Nations and its distinguished Secretary General for their activities to promote peace and order and advance the welfare of the Congolese people. I do not wish in these remarks to personalize anything having to do with the office or the institution, as he so well said, of the Secretary General."

by

Caradine R. Hooton

The parties now campaigning for the Presidency should be subjected to the careful scrutiny of every good citizen. This is no time to "stay away from the polls," or evade responsibility to decide which candidates are politically competent and spiritually motivated for best service to the nation during the next few critical years.

So much has been said about the "irrelevancy of religion" that all too many have become totally indifferent to the really important factors in this extraordinary campaign. There are some far-reaching issues that should take priority over prejudice. You have the ability and concern to analyze these for yourself.

*The writer feels that a man's attitude toward religion and his denomina-*tional loyalty (or lack of it) ought to be regarded as important, but not solely determinant, factors in a complicated bid for the highest offices of the government.

It should not be forgotten that denominational bias did have much to do with the selection of one of the party nominees. It must be remembered that there are a number of "influences" backing this affable candidate which many believe to be a threat to the ideals of freedom fostered by unfettered citizens of the U.S.A.

Being devoted to the highest welfare of our fellow countrymen, I am deeply concerned that the White House may never become a hostel for the whiskey trust. I shall not vote for any man whose party record, parental influence or personal securities contribute to a mind-set favoring wide-open distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Speaking only as an individual citizen, with high responsibility as a servant of Christ, I shall not support for office any man whose moral preceptors and political advisers stand for legalized gambling. A $30 billion gambling racket, now pressing for national and state "recognition" needs only a few more "liberal" governors, a sympathetic President and enough blinded "patriots" to accomplish its subversive purposes in North America.

If we are "seriously concerned for moral reform" we can elect another set of true Americans whose personal and official records will positively implement our program for better living in the U.S.A. and safer stewardship for the free world. We need to so restructure our cultural patterns as to make America a significant leader among nations now striving for freedom from many kinds of enfeebling addictiveness.

Should we not, under God, save our people from certain old world customs that enslave to a creative faith and order for which our forefathers laid down their lives?

Resources . . .

Abolition of Capital Punishment, free by writing to your Congressman, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Persons and groups interested in seeking the abolishment of capital punishment will find this booklet extremely valuable. It contains the minutes of the hearing before the House Judiciary committee of the Eighty-sixth Session of Congress concerning H. R. 870 which was a bill to abolish the death penalty for Federal offenses.

An article on highway safety in the May 1960, *Popular Science* says:

"Alcohol is the single largest factor in our motor-car accident situation. In fact, it is equal to all other causes combined.

"Autopsies on crash dead reveal a shockingly high proportion of drinkers (not of all whom were legally drunk). The National Safety Council reports:

"In Delaware: 55 percent of the fatal accidents involved 'HBD'—had-been-drinking drivers.

"In Maryland: Of 133 drivers who died within 12 hours after an accident, 57 were legally intoxicated.

"In Westchester county, New York: Of 83 drivers in fatal single car accidents, 73 per cent had been drinking, 49 per cent were drunk.

"In New York City: Of 69 drivers killed instantly in 1957, 38 had significant amounts of alcohol in their blood.

Because alcohol is the big highway killer, the National Temperance League is continuing its fight against the drinking driver. One weapon is the new highway safety stamp with the crisp message: "Sober Driving—Safe Arriving."

Printed in red, white and blue, 70 stamps per sheet, these new stamps are available at 4 sheets, $1.00; 12 sheets, $2.00; or 100 sheets for $7.50.

Send orders to National Temperance League, incorporated, 131 Independence Avenue, Southeast, Washington 3, D. C.

AUDIO VISUALS

Methodist Publishing House

Two films which may be rented from the Methodist Publishing House are **Boundary Lines** and **Where Will You Hide?.** The former introduces a plea for men to erase the divisions that separate peoples as individuals and nations due to color, origin, wealth and religion. This adult-level film employs animated paintings, moving lines, and realistic and abstract symbols to illustrate the message that men must learn to live together in harmony. This one-reel, color movie may be rented for $5.00.

Where Will You Hide?, a two-reel color film renting for $8.00 is designed to show that should another war result, men will no longer be able to find safety behind the guns of armed forces. This movie is strongly recommended for the use of adult education forums and college and high school social studies classes.

University of Minnesota

A recently published catalogue issued by the Audio-Visual Extension Service of the University of Minnesota lists several worthwhile movies, among them **Eternal Fight.** The fight against disease has been waged by man for centuries and in this film, world-wide health control based on international cooperation is discussed. This two-reel movie, which rents for $3.00 presents the challenge awaiting man in this area and the attempts of the World Health Organization to meet this challenge.

World Affairs Are Your Affairs shows how the Council of World Affairs provides valuable information to interested clubs and organizations, who wish to learn more about the issues and affairs that confront the peoples of the world. The rent on this two and one half reel film is $4.25.

Organizations desiring additional information on University of Minnesota films should write Mr. Erwin C. Welke, Director, Audio-Visual Extension Service, General Extension Division, University of Minnesota, 115-121 TSMa, Minneapolis 14, Minn. Out of state bookings of university films are one-third more than the basic rental fee.

Persons who would like to secure other film resource information are also urged to contact their own state university extension service.

Fewer Methodist Conscientious Objectors

The following list shows approximate cumulative figures for men from certain demoninations who on April 1 held or had held the I-W classification since the present alternative service program was begun in 1952.

Mennonite and Brethren in Christ	6,155
Church of the Brethren	915
Religious Society of Friends	320
Old German Baptist Brethren	240
Jehovah's Witness	212
Church of Christ	150
Methodist	91
Christadelphian	72
Church of God	58
United Church of Christ	37
Association of Bible Students	34
Presbyterian	31
Baptist	30
Hutterian Brethren	30

It should be noted here that about seven per cent of the men who as conscientious objectors were assigned to civilian service during World War II were Methodists. Now the percentage may be quoted as slightly over one per cent.

(From the *Reporter*, September, 1960)

by *Herman Will, Jr.*

Unfortunately, the 1960 election campaign has not resulted in new light being thrown on foreign policy issues. The flurry over Quemoy and Matsu seems to be receding without much change in the picture.

Too much of the debate is in terms of generalities. Of course, both candidates and parties are in favor of economic aid to underdeveloped countries—*but how much aid?* Both favor universal disarmament—but will they provide the time, the staff and the funds that are required if negotiations are to succeed?

The period between election day and the inauguration is a formative one for the policies of new presidents. It offers an opportunity for the successful candidate and his advisors to catch their breath, to stop thinking primarily of how to win, and to consider soberly the responsibilities of leadership.

Here is an opportunity for churchmen to come forward with suggestions for new directions in foreign policy. The United States has grasped the importance of keeping the "cold war" out of Africa. We finally have realized that it is not necessary or even desirable to line all the nations up on one side or another. Neutrals have an important and valuable role to play as buffers and mediators between the two great power blocs.

Let us urge that our foreign policy take account of this role for the rapidly growing group of neutral nations. Let us extend substantial economic aid without political or military strings attached and thus strengthen these newly independent and comparatively weak countries for the important task they seek to perform. Let us do all we can to help the UN serve all nations rather than regard it as another weapon to use in the "cold war."

Negro buying power

Sit-ins, picket lines, and threats of boycotts are making Southern merchants increasingly aware of their involvement in the continuing racial crisis. How formidable is Negro buying power? The Rounsaville radio stations, with stations in five Southern cities and in Cincinnati, have recently compiled data on Negro purchasing from a number of sources. The evidence seems clearly to support the conclusion:

Much has been written and published in economic reports and social studies and in such publications as *Time, Wall Street Journal, Fortune,* etc., on the dramatic economic progress of the 17,000,000 Negroes of the United States, whose total income today exceeds the total national income of Canada.

That is too vague and nebulous. Let's pin it down. In the individual markets of the country where there are significantly large Negro populations, the importance of the Negro as a consumer of all manner of merchandise is so great in the aggregate that it could very well be the difference between profit and loss for an advertiser.

Important consumer

Negroes spend up to 80 per cent of their income for consumer items—food, drugs, personal care products, home furnishings, etc. Social restrictions still limit their spending on public entertainment, travel, vacations and other leisure activities.

According to the latest estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, personal income of Negro men in urban centers is 63 per cent that of white men. Income of urban Negro families is 57 per cent that of white families. The discrepancy between white and Negro income is greater in rural areas. But Negroes are rapidly becoming urban dwellers, and as they move to the cities their income not only increases, but inches closer to that of white persons. In 1950, about 60 per cent of all Negroes in the United States and only 42 per cent of Negro Southerners lived in cities. In 1958, about 70 per cent of all Negroes were urban residents, and (although figures are not yet available) at least half of those in the South must by now be living in cities.

Negro buying power is less than that of white persons. To say this, however, should not hide the fact that it is large, and that the gap between white and Negro income is gradually narrowing. The economic leverage of Negroes has already been applied against discrimination in the lunch counter situation. It can be used against other forms of discrimination as well.

In 1959, the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated the country's nonwhite population (most of which is Negro) to be 19.8 million people. In 1958, Negroes had an income after taxes of approximately $15,250,000,000—almost the total value of all United States exports and more than the national income of Canada.

The market report of the Rounsaville radio stations gives the following statistics for their five Southern cities:

Marketing area	*Negro population*	*Total Negro income*
Louisville	174,251	$129,405,400
Miami	368,130	187,220,940
Nashville	157,532	82,400,000
New Orleans	401,716	218,483,800
Tampa and St. Petersburg	157,650	66,180,620
	1,259,279	$683,690,760

The report also shows white and Negro median incomes in 24 Southern cities. The Negro male median income in Houston is only $229 below the white median in Columbus, Ga. The median incomes of Negro men in Chicago and Detroit are $2,361 and $2,717 respectively.

Median Income

	Male		*Female*	
	Negro	*White*	*Negro*	*White*
Birmingham	$1,676	$2,883	$467	$1,147
New Orleans	1,469	2,261	682	1,189
Memphis	1,401	2,892	516	1,331
Atlanta	1,457	2,801	674	1,572
Houston	1,803	3,255	747	1,377
Norfolk-Portsmouth	1,591	2,590	596	1,139
Richmond	1,585	2,996	780	1,654
Dallas	1,503	2,974	676	1,396
Jacksonville	1,480	2,771	623	1,224
Mobile	1,314	2,609	483	1,085
Charleston	991	2,535	404	1,176
Shreveport	1,121	3,166	567	1,187
Louisville	1,723	2,790	667	1,271
Miami	1,643	2,776	866	1,269
Nashville	1,353	2,490	646	1,219
Jackson	1,120	2,883	466	1,496
Montgomery	1,034	2,791	466	1,339
Savannah	1,291	2,759	504	1,086
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,376	2,137	665	970
Augusta	1,148	2,154	473	1,241
Columbus (Ga.)	1,169	2,032	473	1,192
Baton Rouge	1,420	3,508	574	1,305
Columbia	1,152	2,528	535	1,382
Charlotte	1,493	2,860	707	1,470

Report from the Southern Regional Council, incorporated, Atlanta, Ga.

Thoughts for November 8

an editorial

The popular TV spot ad urging us to all, "dig down, dig in and vote!" omits something. Of course it doesn't follow the meter of the thing, but how about, "dig down, dig in, *think*, and vote!"?

Americans, and most everybody else in God's world do their thinking on three levels—the fact level, the image level, and the emotion level. Often the key to mature, responsible action lies in the proportion each of these plans in decision making.

Politicians know about these levels. They give us a few facts, lots of image, and as much emotion as possible.

The facts should point up the issues, but there have really been very few fundamental issues on which the candidates differed in this campaign.

The television "things" have given us lots of image. We've seen the candidates worry as much about lighting and make-up as about answers. And each candidate has been as "forceful" as possible in his approach to the most mundane replies.

And the apostles of discord, plus a lot of clever politicians, have jangled our nerve ends with a plethora of emotional talk about who has, may be or will be selling the country down the river.

For those who are still undecided as the polls open, but are determined not to throw away their right to vote, here are three questions:

1) They can't all do all the things they say they can. Which "team" will come closest to fulfilling its promises?

2) While the national election demands so much attention, who may be riding into power in your own community via one coat tail or another?

3) Has the balance of your thinking thus far been on the fact level, the image level, or the emotion level?

And here's one for after the polls close — "What responsibility will you now take to see to it that the elected will keep their promises?"—*R.B.*